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#### RESULTS OF FIRST-QUARTER 1951 PLAN IN HUNGARY

The Hungarian Central Statistical Office has reported the following results of the stepped-up Five-Year Plan for the first quarter of 1951:

#### Industry

The work competition in connection with the second congress of the Hungarian Workers' Party and 4 April (Liberation Day) contributed greatly to the success of the first quarter. The manufacturing industry fulfilled its plan 100.8 percent, a 32.6-percent increase over the first quarter of 1950. Included in this figure are the 102.3-percent plan fulfillment of heavy industry, a 41.1-percent increase, and the 101.9-percent plan fulfillment of light industry, a 33.3-percent increase over 1950. The production of the food industry, 92.7 percent of the plan was under the level planned, but production was 7.1 percent above the first quarter of 1950. The production of the mining industry was 19.6 percent greater, metallurgy, 38.2 percent, and machine-building industries 46.8 percent greater than in the same period last year. However, production in several fields, including mining, machine building, and the rubber and clothing industries, was under the level planned for the first quarter.

Plan fulfillment in the various branches of industry during the first quarter of 1951 was as follows:

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Mining	97.4
Metallurgy	102.4
Machine building	98.7
High-voltage installations	104.2
Low-voltage installations	104.4
Precision mechanics	107.4
Mass-produced items	112.7
Repair shops	108.8
Electrical energy	103.4
Construction material	107.2

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<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Chemical industry	102.2
Rubber industry	96.7
Heavy industry total	102.3
Wood industry	112.4
Paper industry	101.1
Printing industry	119.4
Textile industry	102.1
Leather and fur industry	105.1
Clothing industry	94.3
Light industry total	101.9
Food industry	92.7
Grand total	100.8

Implementation of the production plans of industrial enterprises belonging to the various ministries was as follows (in percent): mining and power, 99.3; machine and metallurgy, 101.9; light industry, 101.8; food, 92.8; construction, 112.7; and communications and post 110.9.

The production of some important items compared with the first quarter of 1950 was as follows:

<u>Item</u>	<u>1st Qu 51 in % of 1st Qu 50</u>
Coal	109.8
Iron ore	109.3
Iron and steel	118.2
Aluminum and alumina	183.8
Lathes	187.7
Other milling machines	131.9
Locomotives	126.0
Railroad freight cars	73.3
Trucks	488.0
Motorcycles	112.6
Bicycles	117.6
Tractors	114.3
Electrical generators	157.1
Incandescent lamps	120.3
Radio receivers	104.8
Sewing machines	96.1
Electric power	117.5
Machine and motor oil	138.5
Motor-vehicle tires	146.9
Bricks	149.1
Lime	141.7
Cement	144.5
Plate glass	102.7
Cotton cloth	118.4
Wool cloth	115.3
Silk cloth	101.1
Linen and jute cloth	108.1
Silk stockings	103.4
Cotton stockings	104.6
Leather shoes	145.3
Men's suits	308.7
Women's coats	303.0
Flour	132.9
Alcohol	139.4
Cigarettes	129.0
Confections	199.0
Soap	107.2
Matches	125.9

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In the first quarter, significant quantities, above the amount planned, of the following items were produced: iron ore, pig iron, bauxite, alumina, asbestos, clay and mosaic tiles, prefabricated concrete beams, roof tiles, grinding wheels, plate glass, parquet flooring, veneer, barrels, matches, vigogne (felt) fiber, flour, macaroni products, malt, cigarettes, and fruit preserves.

Production of the following items was below plan: coal, crude oil, natural gas, petroleum, machine and motor oil, artificial fertilizer, cement, bricks, insulating porcelains, motor-vehicle tires, tubes, silk cloth, coarse flour, chocolate, alcohol, vinegar, and edible oils.

#### Construction Industry

The production plan of the construction industry in the first quarter was fulfilled 116.9 percent, which is 211.1 percent of the production during the same period last year. This figure includes the superstructure industry with 120.8-percent fulfillment of plan or 172 percent of first-quarter 1950 production; the construction-supplies industry with 116.4-percent fulfillment or 211.1 percent of the first quarter of last year; and the substructure industry with 111.2-percent fulfillment or 333.7 percent of the first quarter 1950.

Machines received from the USSR aided in the mechanization of the construction industry. During the first quarter of 1951, 20 percent of all earthwork and 60 percent of all cement-mixing operations were performed by machinery. Stakhanovite methods were used in more than 25 percent of bricklaying operations.

#### Agriculture

The socialized sector of agriculture was further strengthened during the first quarter of 1951. At the end of 1950, 7 percent of the farm land was worked by agricultural cooperatives. By the end of March 1951, the area farmed by cooperatives was 13 percent of the total arable soil. Membership in agricultural cooperatives increased, including a great increase in the proportion of middle peasants.

The greatest development on state farms was in mechanization. In the first quarter of 1950, there was one tractor per 365 cadastral yokes; by the end of March 1951, this had been reduced to one tractor per 289 cadastral yokes. There was an increase in other machines also. The total area and the livestock of state farms increased in a smaller measure.

During the first quarter, the number of machine stations increased to 369 and the number of tractors increased 9 percent.

More artificial fertilizer was used than last year, and the area planted with crops under contracts increased 22 percent over the first quarter of 1950.

The area planted in spring alfalfa increased 400 percent. Because of unusually rainy weather, spring planting has been somewhat delayed, compared to last year.

The adverse effects on livestock of last year's light forage crop are still noticeable, through to a lesser extent than during the winter quarter.

#### Transportation

Railroad freight transportation plans were fulfilled 109.5 percent, a 25-percent increase over the first quarter of 1950. The passenger transportation plan was fulfilled 100.4 percent, an increase of 27.2 percent over last year. The average daily handling of hardware increased 36.8 percent; bricks and tiles,

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132.9 percent; rock and gravel, 60.4 percent; lime and cement, 91.5 percent; coal, 14.4 percent; flour, 15.9 percent; bread grains, 53.3 percent; and sugar, 10.3 percent.

The plan for waterways freight transportation was fulfilled 125.7 percent, an increase of 54.9 percent over the same period last year.

In municipal transportation, the volume of bus traffic increased 26.8 percent in one year; street car traffic increased 11 percent; and local (suburban) railroad traffic increased 18.2 percent. The passenger-traffic plan for inter-urban bus traffic was fulfilled 118.8 percent, an increase of 59.7 percent over the previous year.

The truck freight traffic plan was fulfilled 107.8 percent, with 94.1 percent more freight hauled than during the same period of 1950.

#### Investments

The total investments of the first quarter exceeded the same period of 1950 by 63.2 percent. Investments in the manufacturing, mining, and construction industries together increased 56.8 percent; in transportation, 83.3 percent; and in business, 68.2 percent over 1950. Of investments in the manufacturing industry, 93 percent went to heavy industry and 7 percent to light industry.

During the first quarter, numerous communities, machine stations, state farms, and cooperatives were electrified. Many new machines and production installations began operation, including new hardening, cupola, and softening furnaces, shaping machines, sand mixers, various types of machine tools, and mobile cranes. In various parts of the country, 12 new bridges were opened to traffic, and newly constructed medical clinics, baths, nurseries, day schools, community centers, and industrial and other schools were opened.

#### Commerce

State wholesale sales during the first quarter of 1951 exceeded those of the first quarter of 1950 by 34.5 percent, and 21.6 percent more milk, 8.1 percent more bread, 2.3 percent more finely ground flour, and 6.5 percent more sugar was sold than in the same period last year. The sales of state and cooperative retail stores increased by 117.9 percent, including an increase of 113.9 percent in state and an increase of 134 percent in cooperative retail sales.

#### Increase in Number of Workers, Officials, and Worker Productivity

Many thousands of workers were placed in industry as a result of the planned labor recruitment. In one year, the number of workers employed in the manufacturing and construction industries by 150,000. During the first quarter of 1951, the wage rate in the manufacturing industry increased 17.1 percent over the rate of a year ago. Average earnings in the manufacturing industry increased 4 percent compared to the first quarter of 1950.

The number of industrial apprentices showed an increase of 30 percent over the first quarter of 1950.

In the manufacturing industry, production per worker was 17.6 percent higher; in the mining industry, 11.8 percent higher (including 3.2 percent in coal mining and 18.9 percent in ore mining); in machine building, 22.9 percent; in high-voltage installations 34.2; in the chemical industry, 15.8; in wood industry, 41.1; and in the textile industry, 15.6 percent higher than in the first quarter of 1950.

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Social and Cultural Results

The number of books and brochures distributed during the first quarter of this year reached 17.7 million, an increase of 10.6 percent over the same period last year; attendance at moving-picture theaters reached 16 million, or 35.4 percent more than during the same period last year; theater attendance was 1.2 million, an 8.4-percent increase over the last quarter of 1950; and the number of radio subscribers increased 14 percent during the year.

On 15 March 1951, 86 scientists, engineers, writers, artists, and outstanding industrial and agricultural workers received the Kossuth Prize for outstanding work in their fields.

During the first quarter of 1951, 150,000 members of 10,027 town and country cultural groups participated in the national cultural competition.

In the transformation of resorts, three new sanatoriums, with 700 beds, were opened during the first quarter. In addition, new hospital wards were opened and many hospitals were reconstructed, thereby increasing the number of hospital beds.

The number of labor-union members taking advantage of vacations increased 19 percent over the same period of 1950.

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